

you under cover of the darkness last night.

# NO MORE DEATHS.

(Continued from First Page.)

Health Officer Jenkins spent most of the morning in making arrangements with the Long Island Railway Company for a special train to convey the Normanna's passengers from Fire Island, via Babylon, to this city.

The doctor hoped to have the train ready by noon.

"I am determined," he said, "to release the Normanna's passengers to-day, in order to make room for the cabin passengers of the Riga and Wyoming, who will be transferred to Fire Island without delay."

An Evening World reporter showed Dr. Jenkins at Quarantine a telegram stating that a report was current to the effect that several of the Normanna's passengers were sick at the Surf Hotel with symptoms of cholera, the doctor changed color and stared in blank amazement at the message.

"I can't believe it," he said, "it is not so. I certainly would have been notified. I can't say, however, that it is not so, for I have received no communication from Dr. Voigt, who is in charge there, this morning. I will communicate at once with Dr. Voigt."

"This is very serious, if there is any foundation for the rumor, and may upset all my plans."

The doctor then rushed into his private office, waiting off a half dozen reporters, who stood in the hall doorway blocking the passage.

A moment later the telephone bell was rung by a messenger brought a telegram to the station from Dr. Jenkins. What the contents were or to whom it was addressed could not be ascertained.

If the rumor should prove true the passengers will be detained at Fire Island for a longer period, and the arrangements for transferring the cabin passengers from the other ships in the lower bay could not be carried out for the present, at least.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 15.—Dr. Jenkins has just received a message from Dr. Voigt from Fire Island stating that there is no sickness among the Normanna's passengers.

Another message has just been received from a committee of the passengers requesting that they be transferred in a body on a steamer to-morrow to the steamship company's dock.

The frequent transfers necessitated by the trip by rail and the consequent inconveniences should be avoided, the committee says, if possible, and it is for that reason solely that the request is made.

Dr. Jenkins says he will accede to the wishes of the committee, and allow the passengers to remain on the island another day, and to be transferred by steamer.

# CANNOT LAND AT BABYLON.

Customs Officers Insist that They Shall Be Brought to Hoboken.

SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.—The Normanna's passengers, who were to be transferred from Quarantine to-day to be sent to their homes.

Dr. Jenkins telegraphed at noon to-day that the Custom-House authorities will not permit the passengers to land at Babylon. He promises to take the Cepheus down to-morrow and convey all the refugees to Hoboken.

Senator McPherson and others want to remain, as they are afraid of getting cholera if they go to New York.

# TO GUARD THE RIFPLES DOCKS.

Queens County's Sheriff Swears in a Lot of Special Deputies.

SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.—Low Island, C. I., Sept. 15.—In compliance with the order of Gov. Flower, Sheriff James Norton, of Queens County, this morning swore in a posse of deputy sheriffs to guard the ports in Queens County where the steamer Riple may have occasion to land in conveying passengers to and from Fire Island.

DID PASSENGERS ESCAPE? Report that a Quarantined Man Suffered Off the Cepheus.

SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.—BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 15.—It is whispered here that even while the Cepheus lay at anchor Monday night off the Surf Hotel pier four men were taken off her in two catboats sailed by some of the same baymen who were active in trying to prevent the landing in the afternoon and were set on the mainland, two at Babylon and two at Bay Shore.

The incautious display of roll of bank notes by men who are usually anything but flush of money, lends color to the report.

It is well known that Monday night eight gentlemen on board the Cepheus drew checks for \$5,000 each, and forming a pool of \$40,000 made overtures to the baymen to be discharged from duty around the Cepheus, with a view to being smuggled ashore, the money to go to the man who got them off.

# GETTING READY TO LEAVE.

Normanna's Passengers Passing Examination by Customs Inspectors.

SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.—FIRE ISLAND, Sept. 15.—The steamer Riple arrived from Babylon at 11 o'clock this forenoon, bringing two companies of militia and eight customs inspectors to the boat.

The passengers are now being examined after which they will be in line and submit to medical inspection.

The arrival of the troops was greeted with wild cheering from the passengers, all of whom were down at the pier to welcome the steamer.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 15, 11:40 A. M.—The Cepheus, which has been tied up at Quarantine all the morning, has just left for Fire Island to take aboard the Normanna's passengers this afternoon, after it has been passed by revenue officers, and be in readiness to transfer the passengers to-morrow.

# HAMBURG COMPANY EXPENSE BILL.

Cost \$5,719 for the New Hampshire and \$6,937 for the Stoughton.

General Passenger Agent Boas, of the Hamburg American Packet Company, to-day received from R. H. Macy & Co. the bill for fitting up the Stoughton and New Hampshire for the reception of the passengers from the Normanna and Riga.

The bill for the New Hampshire was \$5,719 and that for the Stoughton was \$6,937.

The cost of the carpenter work on the two vessels was \$4,000.

# BOHEMIA SHOWS NO SIGNALS.

Measuring Report Brought by the Commander of the Trave.

SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.—QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 15.—Capt. Reinhardt, of the Trave, which arrived this morning, reports that the overboard steamship Bohemia early yesterday morning, and that the latter ship displayed no yellow flag or other signals of sickness on board.

The health authorities here feel greatly encouraged over this report.

# SAVE THE CEPHEUS'S CREW DESERTED.

SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.—QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 15.—While the Cepheus was waiting at the Quarantine dock just before leaving for Fire Island this forenoon, her captain told a man on the wharf that his entire crew deserted him at Fire Island early in the morning and he had to pick up new men there.

# NO MORE DEATHS.

(Continued from First Page.)

been painted and renovated, and could be used as a ward for patients who have been operated upon by the clinics, accommodating about 200, and if the worst came the new alcoholic ward, just completed and never used, could be utilized for more.

Where the Dead Will Be Taken.

The bodies of the dead would be taken at once to Harris Island, without being carried down street, as from the hospital dock, St. Luke's and Roosevelt Hospitals will not take patients if it is possible to avoid doing so, as the officials consider their facilities for isolation inadequate, and Chambers Street will refer all cases to the Health Board.

At a meeting of physicians would be especially valuable on account of the fact that few American doctors have ever seen a case of Asiatic cholera. They need instruction to be able to deal with it properly.

Call a Doctor at Once.

"I think the people should be warned to consult a physician on the first symptoms of cholera, although in nine cases out of ten the disease will be simply diarrhea. The World's free medical stations are a step in the right direction, but there should be more of them."

Dr. K. A. Eggerman, of 170 East Eighty-ninth street, thought the Academy of Medicine should make the first move in calling a conference of physicians to decide on some concerted method in dealing with the epidemic.

"I am heartily in favor of such a movement," he said, "and I think every physician with the love of his profession at heart thinks in the same way."

"Now is the time to act. In a week or so we may all be too busy for such a meeting. I am not so much afraid of a disastrous epidemic now, however, as when the warm weather sets in next Spring. In these clothes the germs of cholera may be lurking. Still if we can prevent an epidemic now we will be better prepared to fight it next year."

"This is a critical time. If cholera gets the best of us now it may stay for years. Prompt action in New York is imperative, and it would be the worst of criminality to delay it."

Dr. K. L. Kalne, of Ninety-fourth street and Lexington avenue, a recent graduate at a medical college, told an Evening World reporter that little attention had been paid by his instructors to Asiatic cholera, and for that reason he thought it would be wise for the doctors to have a conference.

"I don't think medical colleges attempt to give their students a thorough knowledge of Asiatic cholera," he said. "Few physicians understand it much better than laymen. A convention of physicians would be invaluable and should be held at once."

# THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.

St. John's Guild Being Prepared to Receive Cholera Patients.

The Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild, which was turned over to the Board of Health for use as a hospital for cholera patients in case the disease becomes epidemic in this city, is now lying at the foot of East sixteenth street, where the finishing touches are being put upon it to make it ready for its new service.

It has cost the city about \$4,000 to put the barge in shape for a cholera hospital, and in the present condition it is well equipped to receive about four hundred patients very comfortably. There are cooking facilities aboard to supply meals for 700 persons.

None of the suspected cholera patients which have been under the observation of the Board of Health has as yet been taken to the floating hospital, but all have been isolated elsewhere. Now that the barge is ready, however, it is probable that all new cases will be taken there for examination and treatment.

A special corps of physicians and nurses, appointed by the Board of Health, will be on duty at the floating hospital, and the names of the physicians who will have charge of it have not yet been announced. When the first patients have been taken aboard the barge will be towed out into the stream and anchored.

It will be in complete readiness for the reception of patients by the end of the week.

# WHERE THE PLAGE APPEARED.

A Quarantine Observed, but Neighbors Not Alarmed.

At 879 Tenth avenue, where Charles McAvoy, the plasterer, died Sept. 4 last, the tenants and neighbors are still reluctant to admit that his death was due to cholera.

Mrs. Shepherd and sons, who are stationed there to watch and report all complaints of a diarrheal nature, are regarded with a great deal of aversion by the people in the neighborhood, who imagine that the Health Board is trying to make out a case of cholera where none exists.

McCarthy, the landlady who lodged and boarded McAvoy, was especially indignant, and said to an Evening World reporter this morning:

"If McAvoy died of cholera, how is it that the Board of Health allowed his body to lie here from 4 o'clock in the night of Sept. 4 until 3 o'clock of the next afternoon?"

"It's a shame anyway, to have left a body so long in a house inhabited by so many people, even if death was owing to any other cause."

J. Kelleher, a grocer at 877 Tenth avenue, spoke to the same effect.

None of Mr. McCarthy's boarders has left her since McAvoy's death.

Mrs. Rice, the baker, who lives in the same house, is sick and unable to get around, but Dr. Anderson, of the Board of Health, who called there this morning, informed Mrs. Rice that the case was not cholera.

Mrs. Rice has had several paralytic strokes, the last one occurring thirteen days ago.

No other case of sickness has occurred in this house, nor is any known in any part of the immediate neighborhood.

Another source of the next night at the door guarded by the health officers is the accusation of refuse in the gutters which is often permitted to rot there for days.

The garbage barrels on both sides of Tenth avenue between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, have not been emptied, it is said, in thirty days.

"Do you see that big heap of mislaid refuse lying in the gutter in front of my store?" asked Druggist Schade, of 820 Tenth avenue, this morning. "Well, that has been lying there for three days."

# Work for Health Inspectors.

Several people were very loud in denouncing the Health Board.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

garbage heap, and frequently garbage buckets are exchanged.

"They live almost in the same atmosphere, and when an epidemic gets a start in one family all the others are in such danger that they should be quarantined."

"Physicians, newspapers and health officers should combine to warn the people of their danger, and the measures that should be taken to avoid it."

Dr. Charles Coan, of 172 East Ninety-fifth street, is also favorable to the plan of having the physicians hold a conference of some kind to decide on concerted action.

"Such a meeting would be of advantage to the profession and laymen alike," he said, "since cholera has got a start, we might as well make up our minds that it will spread. It may be slow in doing so, or the epidemic may increase rapidly, but there is little doubt that there will not be an epidemic."

"A conference of physicians would be especially valuable on account of the fact that few American doctors have ever seen a case of Asiatic cholera. They need instruction to be able to deal with it properly."

Call a Doctor at Once.

"I think the people should be warned to consult a physician on the first symptoms of cholera, although in nine cases out of ten the disease will be simply diarrhea. The World's free medical stations are a step in the right direction, but there should be more of them."

Dr. K. A. Eggerman, of 170 East Eighty-ninth street, thought the Academy of Medicine should make the first move in calling a conference of physicians to decide on some concerted method in dealing with the epidemic.

"I am heartily in favor of such a movement," he said, "and I think every physician with the love of his profession at heart thinks in the same way."

"Now is the time to act. In a week or so we may all be too busy for such a meeting. I am not so much afraid of a disastrous epidemic now, however, as when the warm weather sets in next Spring. In these clothes the germs of cholera may be lurking. Still if we can prevent an epidemic now we will be better prepared to fight it next year."

"This is a critical time. If cholera gets the best of us now it may stay for years. Prompt action in New York is imperative, and it would be the worst of criminality to delay it."

Dr. K. L. Kalne, of Ninety-fourth street and Lexington avenue, a recent graduate at a medical college, told an Evening World reporter that little attention had been paid by his instructors to Asiatic cholera, and for that reason he thought it would be wise for the doctors to have a conference.

"I don't think medical colleges attempt to give their students a thorough knowledge of Asiatic cholera," he said. "Few physicians understand it much better than laymen. A convention of physicians would be invaluable and should be held at once."

# THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.

St. John's Guild Being Prepared to Receive Cholera Patients.

The Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild, which was turned over to the Board of Health for use as a hospital for cholera patients in case the disease becomes epidemic in this city, is now lying at the foot of East sixteenth street, where the finishing touches are being put upon it to make it ready for its new service.

It has cost the city about \$4,000 to put the barge in shape for a cholera hospital, and in the present condition it is well equipped to receive about four hundred patients very comfortably. There are cooking facilities aboard to supply meals for 700 persons.

None of the suspected cholera patients which have been under the observation of the Board of Health has as yet been taken to the floating hospital, but all have been isolated elsewhere. Now that the barge is ready, however, it is probable that all new cases will be taken there for examination and treatment.

A special corps of physicians and nurses, appointed by the Board of Health, will be on duty at the floating hospital, and the names of the physicians who will have charge of it have not yet been announced. When the first patients have been taken aboard the barge will be towed out into the stream and anchored.

It will be in complete readiness for the reception of patients by the end of the week.

# WHERE THE PLAGE APPEARED.

A Quarantine Observed, but Neighbors Not Alarmed.

At 879 Tenth avenue, where Charles McAvoy, the plasterer, died Sept. 4 last, the tenants and neighbors are still reluctant to admit that his death was due to cholera.

Mrs. Shepherd and sons, who are stationed there to watch and report all complaints of a diarrheal nature, are regarded with a great deal of aversion by the people in the neighborhood, who imagine that the Health Board is trying to make out a case of cholera where none exists.

McCarthy, the landlady who lodged and boarded McAvoy, was especially indignant, and said to an Evening World reporter this morning:

"If McAvoy died of cholera, how is it that the Board of Health allowed his body to lie here from 4 o'clock in the night of Sept. 4 until 3 o'clock of the next afternoon?"

"It's a shame anyway, to have left a body so long in a house inhabited by so many people, even if death was owing to any other cause."

J. Kelleher, a grocer at 877 Tenth avenue, spoke to the same effect.

None of Mr. McCarthy's boarders has left her since McAvoy's death.

Mrs. Rice, the baker, who lives in the same house, is sick and unable to get around, but Dr. Anderson, of the Board of Health, who called there this morning, informed Mrs. Rice that the case was not cholera.

Mrs. Rice has had several paralytic strokes, the last one occurring thirteen days ago.

No other case of sickness has occurred in this house, nor is any known in any part of the immediate neighborhood.

Another source of the next night at the door guarded by the health officers is the accusation of refuse in the gutters which is often permitted to rot there for days.

The garbage barrels on both sides of Tenth avenue between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, have not been emptied, it is said, in thirty days.

"Do you see that big heap of mislaid refuse lying in the gutter in front of my store?" asked Druggist Schade, of 820 Tenth avenue, this morning. "Well, that has been lying there for three days."

# Work for Health Inspectors.

Several people were very loud in denouncing the Health Board.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

the alleged unsanitary condition existing at 820 Tenth avenue, right opposite the "Mont Eagle" tenement, where McAvoy died.

Some of the tenants of that building, which runs from Fifty-seventh street nearly half way to Fifty-eighth street along Tenth avenue, also complained but requested that their names be not published.

A superficial examination of the premises convinced an Evening World reporter that the complaints of these people were not groundless, and that the Health Board ought to take steps to remedy the evil.

Where the Wiegmanns Died.

The people in the neighborhood of 708 Eleventh avenue, where the Wiegmanns died, are likewise convinced that their death was not due to cholera.

Mrs. Wynman and Walker, of the Health Board, who guard this house, are looked upon with the same aversion with which the people around Fifty-seventh street and Tenth avenue view the physicians placed on guard there.

At 6 o'clock this morning Undertaker A. Palm, of 674 Tenth avenue, excited a great deal of alarm by driving up his dead wagon to the door of 708 Eleventh avenue. The people thought that another death had occurred at that house, but were assured that Dr. Palm only came to get some of his trappings that had been left at the house after the death of William and Sophie Wiegmann.

Health Guard Not Strict.

Dr. Walker went to a telephone station with Palm to ask the Board of Health for a permit to carry away these things.

An Evening World reporter waited nearly an hour for the doctor-guard's return to his post. Meanwhile inquiries disclosed the fact that nothing had been done towards keeping the house clean and tidy since the time that these guards were placed there first.

The bedding, upholstery and carpets had not been burned as was reported in an act, the real-estate agent ostensibly placed there might as well be entirely removed.

When the guards first came here," said Dr. Palm, "they found the house in a state of great filth. They have not visited our premises since."

The Wiegmann boys, who are piano makers, said that they had received the assurance of their employers that as soon as the Health Board arrived, they might return to work.

Callahan's Wife Quarantined.

At the house in which the Callan died Tuesday—318 East Forty-seventh street—a medical examiner and a sanitary policeman are on watch.

Callahan's sister, Mrs. McCullum, with whom he lived, and her family of three, are quarantined in their flat. Anything they may need from outside is brought to them, but they are not allowed to leave the apartment except to visit the closet in the yard, the key of which is held by the doctor on duty.

The other occupants of the house are not at all alarmed over Callahan's death, and declare he has been out of his mind for some time. He came from Ireland five months ago. They call the quarantine precautions nonsense.

No other suspicious cases have appeared in the neighborhood.

The Levisons Under Close Watch.

At 411 East Forty-sixth street, where Minnie Levinger died of cholera, the same precautions are rigidly enforced.

The family is closely quarantined and carefully watched. The doctor in charge compels them to burn all garbage and waste in the kitchen stove, to maintain perfect cleanliness, and himself inspects every meal cooked and eaten. The family is furnished with the best of food.

The neighbors are not alarmed.

The Beck House in Good Condition.

At 1704 Second avenue, where Hugo Beck was taken sick and his wife died Tuesday after nursing him, the guard is also strictly maintained. Although there are no suspicious cases in the house, the policeman on duty said this morning that he would even allow the tradesmen to serve customers in the house. He would take everything up himself or the doctor would.

The house is in excellent sanitary condition, being a marked contrast to the Callahan and Levison houses. It is a modern flat.

The other tenants and neighbors, when they think of the matter at all, apparently regard Mrs. Beck's death with unconcern and are apprehensive of no danger to themselves.

# SCOWS WORKING ALL RIGHT NOW.

Commissioner Brennan's Street-Cleaning Blockade Halted.

Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan, of the Department of Street-Cleaning, was much encouraged this morning by the report from Mr. Anderson, Superintendent of Tugs and Scows.

Supt. Anderson reported that five of the dirt-scows that dump by machinery had gone out to sea yesterday morning, returned last night, and the five other scows had been sent out to sea this morning.

Four "dummers" left the city at that hour also. They will be back to-night and six others will be dispatched this evening.

Owing to the gale and the high seas, which have been more dangerous than before since the street-cleaning department has been very much hindered in the work of disposing of the city's refuse.

It has been necessary to dislodge the stuff on the dumps, for the scows have been unable to leave their moorings at the city piers, but the Commissioner thinks that, though Supt. Anderson's report is not very cheering, he will be able to catch up with this part of the work before to-morrow.

Extra efforts are being made to make the streets especially clean these times.

# SOURCES OF THE INFECTION.

Minnie Levinger Was in Direct Contact with Immigrants from the Fire Island.

The death of Minnie Levinger at 411 East Forty-sixth street last night, was directly traceable to four immigrant girls who arrived here on the Fire Island from Antwerp.

The four girls were Rosa Kubor, Christina Voydog, and Lena and Sala Schmeidler, two sisters. The two latter went to live at the house where the Levisons died and stayed there three days before they obtained work.

Minnie Levinger was taken ill five days after the two immigrant girls went away. Dr. Hersch, of 442 Second avenue, who was called in, pronounced the girl's daily cholera morbus; when the child died the next morning the case was reported to the Board of Health, and a biological examination showed beyond a doubt that it was a case of cholera Asiatica.

Mr. Levinger, father of the child, works in the abattoir at the foot of the city-street. He has four other children. All have been placed under surveillance.

Only two of the four immigrant girls who are supposed to have brought the germs with them to this country have yet been located. They are Rosa Kubor, who lives in the family of Abraham Goldmann, at 425 East Fifty-fifth street, and Christina Voydog, who is

servant in the family of Henry Bleich, a grocer, at 338 East Forty-ninth street. It is known that she became ill on the steamer, and when she was taken to the hospital she was believed to have brought the disease into the Levison family.

# QUARANTINE AGAINST NEW YORK.

Western and Southern Cities' Measures to Keep Out the Scourge.

The news that cholera has broken out in New York has created alarm in other cities of the country, and measures are being taken in many places to maintain a strict quarantine against the Empire City.

The Pennsylvania State Board of Health has decided that quarantine must be established on all the railroads leading from New York to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and a large fund is being raised in both those cities for that purpose.

Cincinnati has already arranged for a quarantine against the East, and Chicago is stirred up to such a point that a conference of the health authorities and the railroad people has been held at which the most stringent measures for the protection of the people in the West against the scourge has been adopted.

Savannah has also established a quarantine against New York, and Norfolk, Boston and Montreal have all taken steps to guard against the introduction of cholera from this city.